

and at length what was left of the great nation took refuge from their enemies on top of this same stone bluff. How long they were besieged there is not known, but they had not laid in a supply of provisions and starvation set in. On the north or river side of the rock, the upper rock overhangs the river somewhat, and tradition says that the enemies of the Illini placed themselves in their canoes under the cornice-like rocks and cut the thongs of the besieged when they lowered vessels to procure water from the river.

At last the imprisoned tribe, crazed with hunger and thirst, determined to escape, and one dark, stormy night descended the steep and narrow declivity, only to be met by a solid wall of their enemies. The fight was a short one. Only a few of the Illini escaped, and they joined friendly tribes in the southern part of the State, assuming the name of the tribe with which they were connected, and thus the great Illini Nation was swept away. The huge sandstone pile thus became known as 'Starved Rock,' and even now occasionally Indian arrows and spearheads are found on its summit."—*Indianapolis News*.

NOBLE RESIGNATION.

THE EARLY ACADIAN SETTLERS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PERISH AT SEA TO THE NUMBER OF 360 WHILE ON
THEIR RETURN TO FRANCE.



ON the reduction of Louisbourg, in 1758, the Island of St. John, in the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, capitulated on the condition that the inhabitants should be sent to France. The Duke William transport, commanded by Captain Nicholls, took on board nearly four hundred of them; but on her way home encountered a violent storm, which nearly dashed her to pieces. Every effort was made to preserve the ship, in which the French, and even the women, greatly assisted. There was a prisoner on board, who was a hundred and ten